

SCOTT COUNTY KICKER

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No. 2.

IN THE SOUTHEAST.

What the People are Doing in Other Counties that are Near.

Illmo Jimblye.—The Cotton Belt last week installed two watchmen at the 1st street crossing in this city. Messrs Lane and Wills are the men; one in the day and one at night.

Cape Tribune.—J. M. Caruthers of South Pacific street has bought the drug store of J. L. Cook in Advance and will take possession of the store in the near future.

Dexter, Mo., March 20.—Oscar McNeil, Sheriff of Stoddard county, was severely injured in an automobile accident seven miles south of here. He was thrown into a deep ditch when the steering gear broke and the car turned over.

Dr. J. A. Williams, dentist, of Puxico, and who has been coming to Advance in the absence of our dentist, was fined \$50 last week at Puxico, for being on the streets while suffering from small pox. He appealed to a higher court.—Advance News-Extra.

Sikeston Herald.—McMullin & Page, McMullin & Inman and McMullin Brothers shipped six carloads of cattle to St. Louis from McMullin Wednesday. These cattle were consigned to Woodson-Fennelwood Live Stock Commission Company, the largest cattle salesmen in National Stock yards.

Pemiscot Argus.—Buck Hooper lost the first joint of the thumb of his right hand, the same having been bitten off by a turtle in captivity at one of the sauteons here. Hooper, it is said, attempted to inspect the animal's head, having been told it had no teeth when the creature, with almost incredible rapidity, snapped off the end of his thumb.

Pemiscot Argus.—It seems to the people generally that there should be some thoughts of the county court relative to reducing expenses somewhat instead of trying to increase taxes so much. There is more money wasted on the roads each year than there is properly expended, and due value should always be given to the district and the county as a whole.

Bloomfield Star.—Donne Terre was treated to the tail end of the Indiana cyclone, Sunday—that is, Donne Terre had an ice storm for about 20 minutes that smashed a lot of windows and was unkind enough to smash two big ones at the Star office. Chunks of ice fell some of them reported to be as large as your fist. At the editorial home, a few minutes after the hail ceased falling we picked up one that measured five and a half inches around.

Cape Tribune.—William Foster, a farmer, living 7 miles west of Cape, on the Upper Bend road, was perhaps fatally injured when he was run over by a disc harrow and dragged for a distance of 500 yards before a team of frightened mules could be stopped. The injured man was picked up unconscious and carried into his home. Several physicians were summoned from the Cape, and after an examination of his injuries advised that he be removed to St. Francis Hospital. He suffered a compound fracture of the right thigh, three fractured ribs on the left side, and the left hip was broken. Besides these injuries he sustained numerous cuts and lacerations on the legs, arms and face. His condition is precarious.

Jackson Cash-Book.—J. C. Wallace, a farmer from his home on the Green's Ferry Road, Tuesday day, while in town called to renew his subscription to the Cash-Book. Uncle Cicero, as he is better known is now past ninety years of age, and is still in good health and spirits. When asked if he walked to him, he said "no," that he would come often, but he had a good many chores to do around the place that kept him pretty busy, and he didn't find time for much running around. While talking of the high prices that now prevail, he said that there were enough vacant lots and patches of ground in every city that were allowed to grow weeds, which if cultivated, would produce enough vegetables to stop the cry of the "high cost of living."

Cape Tribune.—Maj. Gibony Houck yesterday received official notice that the government owes him \$28.78 for his services in the Spanish-American war. This is money due him at the time he was mustered out of service, and which he had for.

Cape Tribune.—The debating team of the Poplar Bluff High School won the final contest held last night at the Normal against their competitors from Sikeston. The decision of the five judges went 4 to 1 in favor of the Poplar Bluff team. The two victorious students were Miss Irene Whitworth and Raleigh Ward. Sikeston was represented by Byron Bowman and Roger Bailey.

The winners of last night's contest will represent Southeast Missouri at the state debate to be held in Columbia May 4. The winners of Northern Missouri high schools will meet the Poplar Bluff team to decide the State Championship. The subject of the debate was: Resolved, "That the Government Should Own and Operate the Railroads." Sikeston argued the affirmative side, while the Poplar Bluff team presented arguments on the negative.

Cape Tribune.—Rev. Wm. Humphreys, president of the Charleston Methodist district, was divorced from Mrs. Eva Humphreys in the Circuit Court at Bloomfield. He was ordered to pay his wife \$20 per month alimony until the Methodist Conference meets next fall. Mrs. Humphreys will forfeit the alimony if she marries before the conference meets. Mrs. Humphreys filed the petition for divorce last January charging her husband with desertion and general indignities. The minister filed a cross-bill in which he alleges that his wife was too familiar with other men. In explaining the cross-charge, Judge Fort, the attorney for Rev. Humphreys, said his client charged his wife with "general indignities, but did not care to have the records show such."

Cape Tribune.—While working in the hance factory in south Cape, J. O. McFarland of 934 Gibson avenue was seriously injured when his hand was caught by a circle saw. The tips of the index and the small finger of the right hand was badly mangled by the saw. The injured man was taken in an automobile to have his hand dressed. He was then taken home.

Just Enough.

Mandy, who was a housemaid and black, arrived late to begin her duties one morning and her mistress inquired as to the cause of delay. "I'm sorry, Miss Clara; indeed I is," stated Mandy. "But I jest nately couldn't get here no sooner'n what I got here. I been at the party give by the Sisters of the Mystical Ten at the Cullid Odd Fellows' hall, right up the street. They started in dancin' and carryin' on last night and they's still in full swing. You never seen so many folks packed in one little hall in all your haw'n days; and right now, at all p'ints pore hold out your side winder you kin hear them folks whoopin' and laughin', and hear the orchestra playin'."

Grimy Heroes.

"I can recall no story that would be as interesting or appealing as that of a soldier on a battlefield," said George B. Ward. "Just think of those grimy heroes, who sweat and grind 50 feet under the water, without the sight of anything except roaring fires. They never know when the enemy is near and is ready to send a torpedo through the sides of the ship. They never know until the report of the explosion comes when a mine has been hit by the venturing man-of-war."

"Much praise has been lavished upon the gunners, the captains and the admirals, but little has ever come to the stokers and others who slave and grind out their very lives that the battleship may proceed with all dispatch upon its hazardous course."—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

When Novels Were Really Long.

Though William De Morgan wrote some of the longest novels of recent times, his efforts were considered inferior to the works of some of the seventeenth century romances. Mlle. De Scudery's once famous story, "Le Grand Cyrus," for instance, fills five folio volumes of 500 pages each in the English translation; and her contemporary, La Calprenede, was even more diffuse, his "Cleopatre" running into 23 volumes. The leisurely methods of the early novelists is well illustrated in "Parthenissa," by Roger Boyle, earl of Orrery, in which the chief characters still engage in the process of introducing themselves to each other, began on page one.

Not All Varieties are.

"Some people who know say that there are many cheap and nutritious foods which are neglected. For example, there is nutrition in all kinds of nuts."

"But we can't eat all kinds of nuts, my dear. Even to reduce the high cost of living, we can't be cannibals."

Exaggerated Forecasting.

"I'm trying to save up something for a rainy day," remarked the thrifty citizen.

"You don't want to stop there," replied the gloom expert. "If half the present predictions are correct, you want to save up for hail, thunder and lightning."

He's Unsatisfied.

An Indiana prosecuting attorney says he's satisfied there are trade combinations to fix prices. Everybody seems to be satisfied except the faithful consumer.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

BADGER FARMERS AIM AT POLITICAL CONTROL OF STATE.

Wisconsin Branch of National Nonpartisan League Is Organized at Meeting.

HOPE TO EQUAL NORTH DAKOTA.

From the Milwaukee Leader.

Mansfield, Wis., Political control of Wisconsin by farmers of the state in 1918.

This is the plan of the Wisconsin branch of the National Nonpartisan League organized at the state convention of farmers here Thursday. As a part of the movement which revolutionized North Dakota politics in the last fall campaign, the Wisconsin league expects to accomplish equal or greater results.

Farmers for all legislative office. State ownership of public utilities. Exemption of farm improvements from taxation. Prevention of option and future dealings and gambling in food products.

These are the more important demands of the legislative program adopted by the convention. Among the 100 delegates who attended were many of the leaders in the present farmers' organization in Wisconsin, including the Equity society and the farmers' co-operatives. All section of the state was represented and several letters of regret from those unable to attend were read.

Among those present were: Leon Durocher, in charge of the organization work of the National Nonpartisan League, with headquarters in St. Paul; F. H. Wood, North Dakota director and organizer for the national league, and H. A. Fuller, Mankato, Minn., and vice-president and organizer of the national union of the American Society of Equity.

Organization of the Wisconsin branch of the Nonpartisan league will be completed in time to take part in the next campaign. Two or three organizers who have been through the fight in North Dakota will be put in charge of the work in this state. They will begin early in April. After a preliminary survey 25 organizers will be selected. Wisconsin men with experience in organizing the existing farmers' movement being chosen as far as possible.

As soon this spring as the roads will permit these organizers will commence work. They will travel in automobiles and will visit every farmer in Wisconsin. Membership in the league is \$5 a year, two years' dues being paid on joining. Methods tried and found successful in the North Dakota campaign will be followed in Wisconsin. Similar work is now under way or will soon be undertaken in South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. Later other states will be organized, and the league expects ultimately to organize in every state in the union.

About one year will be required to organize Wisconsin, Durocher believes. Before the next state primary the Wisconsin league will select candidates for all legislative and state offices. These candidates will file nomination papers as candidates of one of the old parties using whichever name is thought most likely to lead to success at the polls. In North Dakota this plan, used last fall, elected more than 100 farmers to the legislature, all the state officers except one and three supreme court judges.

The convention adjourned late Thursday, after authorizing the organization of the Wisconsin branch of the league, O. A. Stoen, Wausau, and James Dickson, Union Grove, were respectively chairman and secretary of the meeting.

Necessity of organization for political action was emphasized in a short address by Chairman Stoen. "How much longer will you farmers let your wives and children work in the stables and pick potato bugs that rich industrial parasites, gamblers and speculators in farm products may live in idleness?" asked Stoen. "It costs you \$3 a hundred pounds to produce milk you sell for \$2. You do not fix the price of anything you sell. Farmers must find out the cost of production of their products."

These committees were named: Organization and platform—H. G. Tank, Marathon county; John Prince, Dunn; Wm. Croft, Crawford; W. R. Hoppe, Clark; John Shea, Brown.

Resolutions.—J. H. Carnahan, Jackson; J. H. Fitzgibbons, Milwaukee; W. B. Clements, Wood; H. S. Pomeroy, Rock; W. S. Kunzelmann, Barron.

This telegram signed by J. J. Handley, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, was read:

"The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor extends fraternal greetings and best wishes. We hope you will adopt measures that will more firmly solidify the ranks of the agricultural and industrial workers of our state and nation, let the powers and influences of labor in the fields and factories be felt in the legislative halls, and may your efforts in the uplift of humanity be unceasing."

presented by Chairman Tank for the committee on platform and resolutions after the noon recess and unanimously adopted. It was held that the word "farmer" in the platform meant an actual tiller of the soil.

Taxation of farm improvements was denounced by several speakers as a penalty inflicted on those who improved their land. Exemption of farm improvements from taxation would shift the tax burden from the farmer to the land speculator, it was held. Dealings in future and options was denounced as an injury to the farmer.

Thanks of the convention for the good wishes of organized labor and expressions of reciprocal feelings by the farmers were conveyed in a telegram replying to the message from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The motto of the farmers was declared to be "One for all and all for one."

A resolution endorsing the publication of a weekly newspaper by the Wisconsin branch of the league was adopted.

A. C. Schmidt, Wausau, was chosen to represent the farmers before the Wisconsin legislature to urge the repeal of the exemption clause of the income tax law, this completed the work of the meeting.

Recent knowledge of business conditions, surprisingly, showed economic leaders, determination to bring about whatever changes are found necessary to stop exploitation and ability in presenting their opinions on the floor were shown by many delegates.

"We must organize not only for a two years' fight, but permanently," said W. B. Clements, Woods county. "We must not confine ourselves to a few specific things. New abuses are being discovered every day and we must go after them. If the standard oil company did not have its thumb on all legislative bodies we would be making dehydrated alcohol from farm refuse instead of paying high prices for gasoline."

Farmers' land, potatoes, last fall for 70 to 80 a bushel. Last Wednesday six weeks' old potatoes buyers were paying 20 a bushel. The food riots in New York city showed that consumers there were paying 50 a bushel and consumers in Milwaukee are now paying 30 a bushel. We must go after them. If the light against adulteration was made big profits for doing nothing."

"We have got to end the present system of price making and profit taking," said J. H. Carnahan, Black River Falls, one of the veterans in the Wisconsin equity movement. "They've got our goat and we are out to save the lambs—our boys and girls. We must organize all along the line. If we don't they'll legislate us out of our pants. I hope the next legislature will find more farmers in Milwaukee."

"Control of the organization must be kept in the hands of the farmers," declared Durocher. "Look out for the 'friend of the farmer.' As soon as you are organized you will find 'friends' you never knew before. Bankers and lawyers will discover you are your 'friends.' If they get into your organization they will wreck it."

"There will be a strong fight made against this movement, but you can repeat the success made in North Dakota. Rival organizations claiming to have the same objects, but financed by the same will be formed in an attempt to hinder and destroy your organization. The national league is fighting the league. They realize this fight will spread until it becomes nation-wide."

"You are exploited because the rules of the game are now made by the fellows who exploit you. The farmers must manage Wisconsin politics in their own interests. They need to control legislation and thus make the rules of the game."

"You will get plenty of help from outside the ranks of the farmers. The program of the league will attract all progressives, including organized labor."

"But the fight will be a hard one. Unexpected attacks will be made and must be met. Unlooked for emergencies will arise to be coped with and conquered. It takes money to pay organizers and to meet the opposition at every turn. This is what the dues are used for."

In North Dakota we fixed the dues at \$6 a year. The work was new, we had to guess at what it would cost and we thought this would be enough. "It was not, however, and we had to depend on loyal supporters who were able and willing to sign notes and raise funds to keep up the fight. We raised the dues to \$9 to pay back the borrowed money. We feel sure that \$8 a year will make a successful fight

in Wisconsin. We will put 25 organizers at work in the state with automobiles and will see every farmer."

That the action taken by the convention was the outcome of a fight made by Wisconsin farmers for 30 years was the statement of J. H. Fitzgibbons, Equity organizer, whose work in farmers' organizations in this state dates back over three decades. He reviewed the fight for the state under two plant and discussed that this plant had benefited the farmers more than any other thing ever done in the state. He emphasized the necessity for control of legislation by the farmers.

GIVE EXHIBITION OF LOYALTY

West Indian Possessions of Britain and France Have Sent Their Sons to the War.

None of these lands of the Lesser Antilles has prospered quite as much as Cuba, Porto Rico and Panama during the last 15 years, owing to the peculiar relations of these three countries to the United States. But they have prospered far more, they have infinitely better and juster governments, than most of the revolution-ridden "republics" that face on the Caribbean and the Mexican gulf; from the standpoint of life, liberty and property, they are beyond comparison better living places for rich men and especially for poor men.

They reflect honor on the nations to which they belong; the public servants are upright, fearless and efficient. The English colonies regard England, and the French colonies France, with devoted loyalty—a loyalty which in each case has been well earned by the mother country. Everywhere we found that the young life men had thrown to the support of the mother country in the war—almost every family we met had kinmen at the front.

Even more striking was the devotion of the colored men and black men to the flags under which they had found justice. Thousands had volunteered from the British colonies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, and these two islands, with less than half a million population, had sent 15,000 soldiers across the seas—Theodore Roosevelt in Senator's Magazine.

EASY TO HANDLE BIG LOADS

Attachment Devised for Trucks Makes the Work of the Wheeler 50 Per Cent Easier.

In order to make it possible for a workman to manage a heavily loaded two-wheeled hand truck with less physical exertion than is ordinarily required, an attachment has been devised which holds the wheel in place, allowing the man to be lifted forward until its center of gravity is over the wheel.

When wheeling on level flooring, this is a relief of the weight of the article he is moving; his concern is merely to maintain its balance while propelling the truck.

The device consists of an up-and-down chain attachment, housed in a tube, which is attached behind a truck. By tipping the latter forward as the wheel is to be required, the chain is drawn out to the required length, locked by dropping one of the links into a narrow slot in the neck of the tube and the hook engaged at any convenient point.

Sixteen Records at a Time.

Designed especially for the use of retail dealers, a compact machine that performs music rolls for us in player-pianos is being introduced. The apparatus is described in Popular Mechanics. It is capable of making from one to sixteen records at a time from sheet music, and will also turn out copies of any standard roll. Its operation is said to be so simple that satisfactory work can be done by persons who are not musicians. The particular advantage of the machine seems to be that it enables a small dealer to fill his customers' orders promptly without having to carry a large expensive stock. It also obviates the inconveniences that confront patrons when orders have to be mailed to a factory before their wants can be supplied. Since 16 sheets can be perforated simultaneously, a dealer in making a roll to order has an opportunity to add 15 records to his stock with no expense other than the bare cost of the paper and spools.

Sure It Was That One.

In the course of his weekly sermon to children Sunday, Dr. H. C. Clippinger, pastor of Wall Street Methodist Episcopal church, Jeffersonville, told a story of a little girl who had two nickels, one for herself and one to put in the collection. The child lost one of the nickels.

"Which one do you suppose she lost?" asked the minister of the children sitting in the front rows. A very "human" little boy on the front seat knew the answer: "The missionary nickel was lost."

And that is just the one the little girl in the story decided was the lost nickel.—Indianapolis News.

Full Record of Earthquakes.

Systematic earthquake recording has been a part of the work of the United States weather bureau since December, 1914, and it is shown that the United States proper had 139 earthquakes in 1915, three or four of them severe. Shocks noted without instruments are reported from the bureau's 200 regular and many co-operative stations. The bureau has seismographs at Washington and at Northfield, Vt., and has the records of instruments of 18 other institutions scattered from Panama to Alaska and from Hawaii to Porto Rico.

SODA WATER WELL IS FOUND

It Is in the Philippines, and Experts Declare It Is Carbonized by Nature.

Many queer things have been discovered by the drill since and before Colonel Drake discovered that oil could be obtained by the artesian process, but the most unique one is that recently struck in the Philippines. It is located in the town of San Fernando, on the island of Tinian. At the depth of 400 feet an enormous vein of water was struck, with such a gas pressure that the volume was thrown 80 feet in the air. It was only by exerting every possible effort that a small flood was averted. The flow was finally checked, however, and the water directed out and downward through two small pipes, through which it continues to rush with undiminished force.

Samples of the water taken show that it is heavily charged with carbonic acid gas and appears and tastes like ordinary soda water, but analysis is not yet completed.

The man in charge of the drilling who has had 40 years' experience in drilling artesian wells in many parts of the world, maintains that he has never seen or heard of the equal of the Tinian Island phenomenon.

WHEN ONE'S LIFE IS SHAPED

Not in the Cradle, But From 12 to 15 Years of Age, Prof. Earl Barnes Declares.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world? Nonsense! It only handles the material. The time of the shaping of life is from twelve to fifteen years old; that is the formative period. All great educators know that," Earl Barnes said in his lecture on Jean Christophe at Pittsburgh. It was the last of six lectures in series given by Mr. Barnes before the University Extension society.

"Nothing is more tragic than the relation of genius to professional life," said Mr. Barnes. "Genius is solitary and individual and never he fulfilled until it was cut from the routine and stays out. If genius were respectable like you or me, he would be mediocre like you or me."

Perfect Watch.

When a part of the skeleton expedition to the Antarctic land was named after an elephant island they had only one timekeeper, and it hung over a blubber stove for four months, in the smoky atmosphere of a hut made of stray pieces of wood, blocks of ice and bits of canvas and an upturned boat. But this is only a part of its history. The watch belonged to the man who had charge of the minor stores, and it was reported that in the two or three years of the expedition the watch was never allowed to leave the stove and gained just one minute.

The following list from an English paper shows how important a timekeeper is on an expedition of this kind.

At one point in order to accommodate an expedition march, Sir Ernest Shackleton told his companions to discard all their personal belongings. It was imperative to march "light." Sir Ernest himself set the example by throwing away 50 sovereigns (perhaps, had they been treasury notes instead of gold he might have retained them), and everything else went but six pairs of socks, one pound of tobacco and one pound of cocoa—and the watch.

Bean-Sheeter Minds.

Bean-sheeter minds are the latest variety to be reported. They are the discovery of Dr. George Elmer Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota and president-elect of the Rockefeller foundation.

Spreading on "Criminal Psychology" in Chicago, a few evenings ago he said and uttered other things: "The truth is, we are so much alike that we have come to other names for construction."

"Some people have kinder talents, like bean sheeters. You load them at one end and shoot the contents out of the other."

"Elites and children are the only ones you can't hypnotize."

A society for the suppression of the elastics remark would soon fill a city block."

Fastidious Fox.

Waldemar Ellington of New York recently presented a live silver fox to the Zoological society of St. Louis. The animal is valued at \$550. The gift was hurriedly accepted with profuse expressions of thanks which are now in a fair way to be reconsidered and revised. The fox refuses to eat ordinary food and rejects practically everything offered it except fresh eggs. And fresh eggs are 60 cents a dozen in St. Louis, scarce and apparently looking up.

Unsentimental Thing.

Ho—There are times when I care nothing for riches—when I would not so much as put forth a hand to receive millions.

She—Indeed! That must be when you are tired of the world and its struggles and vanities—when your soul yearns for higher and nobler things, is it not?

Ho—No. You're wrong. It's when I'm asleep.

Cumulative Responsibilities.

"What do you think an extra session would accomplish?"

"Probably," answered Senator Sargent, "it will dig up material for more extra sessions."—Washington Star.

Academic Consolation.

About the only consolation for the high cost of living vouchsafed to college professors is that some of them are able to explain why it is.—Milwaukee Journal.

ONE VIEW OF A PESSIMIST

Somewhat Severe Description, But Most People Will Agree That It Is Largely Truth.

A pessimist is a son of the man who didn't believe there was any such thing as electricity.

He is an offspring of the man who was sure that the horseless carriage would never come, and a nephew of the man who was willing to bet that men would never fly.

A pessimist is a direct descendant of the man who was sure that wireless telegraphy was a fool's dream and a submarine merely the creation of a fiction writer's brain.

The pessimist's ancestry scooped up the telephone, the typewriting machine, the X-ray building, anesthetics and every forward step the optimists had taken for the betterment of human life.

If the pessimists of the past had been right, men would still be living in caves and trying to get their food with clubs and flint arrows. And evidently they died without publicly confessing their mistakes, for their pessimistic children continue to prophesy dimly that everything that is surely going to be cannot possibly come to pass. They seem to be born with the habit and cannot get over it.—Detroit Free Press.

WARNED BY A PREMONITION

Bankers Removed \$250,000 Because of It, and Building Caught Fire That Night.

"I have a premonition that something is going to happen during the night," said the cashier of the banking firm of C. B. Richards & Co., agents of the Lloyd I. Adams S. S. ship line at 3133 Broadway, one recent afternoon.

So the firm immediately moved \$250,000 in cash and securities to the vaults of the Equitable Trust company.

Something did happen. Fire started in the building, and within the next day business was halting a stupor-stricken at best beneath the street.

Dozens of volumes of advertising space piled out of the building, paralyzing the pressmen of the Journal of Commerce, which also occupied the building. The loss was \$200,000.—New York Telegram.

What the Rabbit Costs Australia.

The state of South Australia has, since 1861, erected 29,148 miles of "fencing" enough to encircle the globe and with the remainder build a double line of fences along the southern border of the United States. The contracts now running are completed. But this is only a part of its history. The watch belonged to the man who had charge of the minor stores, and it was reported that in the two or three years of the expedition the watch was never allowed to leave the stove and gained just one minute.

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Prison Journals in Japan.

It is an interesting fact that the large prisons in Japan are publishing journals for circulation among the convicts. As a means of perpetuating the memory of last year's material coronation, the prison authorities started the publication of monthly journals for the benefit of prisoners who are of course practically cut off from news of the outside world. These journals, which are mostly filled with moral stories and other material matter considered suitable for prison inmates, are edited and published by the prison officials, and are reported to enjoy great popularity among the convicts. The journal published by the Keiozei prison, Tokyo, is entitled Madona-Bikari (The Light of the Window) and that issued by the Saitama prison, Tokyo, is called Kinen (Commemoration). Both are said to be very readable publications.—Japan Weekly Chronicle.

Promoting Thrift in Colombia.

The Colombian congress has adopted a measure providing for the appointment by the minister of public instruction of a commission to investigate methods for promoting saving throughout the country. This commission will work out a general plan of organization of public and school savings banks, retirement funds, and societies for mutual aid and co-operative buying.

New Paris Fashion.

Overalls and hickory shirts are being worn in Paris because the coal shortage has closed the laundries. We'll probably be wearing these garments at the opera next season.

Old Stuff.

"A scientist can take one bone and reconstruct a dinosaur."

"That's nothing. Our landlady can take one bone and reconstruct a dinner."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Conscripted for Golf.

It seems that a form of conscription is now applied to golf. A writer at one of our training camps states that the officers in one of the main centers of the Royal Flying corps have been literally ordered to the links, one day in each week. One of the courses in the vicinity is quite crowded with khaki, and the players have begun to find the fascination of the game and the value in making them fit.—Golding.